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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street,-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERS.—TRAITOR'S DOOK-CHATHAM THEATRE, Chatham street.—Macsara—Jux-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Frondway -Day and Evening-Parasot Heart of Suntre-Double Bedder Boom-Blars, Sea Lion and Other Curiotities.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanice' fiell, 472 Broad way.—Burlesques, Songs, Danges, &c.—Rugged Path. NTBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—LLOTO'S MINSTRELS IN BIRLESQUES, SONGE, DANCES, &C.—DARKIES JUBILER.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway. CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.-Songs,

STUTVESANT INSTITUTE, 600 Broadway. -- MMR. ANNA

GAITIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—Drawing ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTOMINES, FARCES, &C.

New York, Thursday, May 16, 1861.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

The views, and probable policy of European go vernments as regards the position of this country, form no unimportant part of the history of the existing crisis, inasmuch as they may seriously affect the issue, and in the absence of the text of Lord John Russell's late speech in the British House of Commons relative to the blockade of the Southern ports by the federal government and the privateering system organized by the rebel authorities, the course which the British government intends to adopt is not very clearly manifested. The London Herald, Lord Derby's organ, speaking unmistakably in a spirit of party opposition, intimates that neither the blockade enforced by the United States government nor the issue of letters of marque by Jeffetson Davis can be tolerated by England, because they must result in preventing the exportation of cotton, unless British ships of war are employed to put them down. It declares that if our cotton cannot be obtained by fair means there must be no scruple to get it by foul means, because the daily bread of four or five millions of the working classes of England depends upon the supply of that article. In France the American question is the general subject of discussion with the press, and the Siecle expresses a hope that the strenuous efforts of the government will be directed to promote reconciliation between the North and the South. Nothing explicit on the part of either government, however, respecting the recognition of the Confederate States has as yet been expressed.

The government at Washington continues to act with great vigor. It being understood that the rebel States have made proffers to purchase vessels in Ergland and other European countries, the administration has notified the diplomatic corpthat no such purchase will be respected, no matter under what fisg the vessels may sail. The diplomatic corps has also been notified that if any Commissioner, or Minister, from the seceeded States be received by any European Power the government will not hesitate to break off all diplomatic relations with such Power-will recall the United States Minister at such Court, and will dismiss the representative of that Power resident in Washington. It is thus evident that our government is determined to deal with the Southern confederacy in every way as a rebel-Lous portion of this republic.

The committee from this city, consisting of Messrs. Astor, Draper and others, in their interview with the President yesterday, received the passprance that the government is determined to repessess at once all the federal property in Virginia and the other border States, and to protect the loyal citizens there in all their rights to the full extent of its power. The President has furthermore, on the representation of the committee, decided to accept the fourteen regiments now enrolled in this city under the first and second calls by proclamation, and they are to be hurried on to the seat of war without delay. This will make a total of forty-two regiments accepted into the United States service from New York.

From all the intelligence received from Harper's Ferry, it is said that the government is of opinion that the position of the rebels there is very strong, and that from the rapidity with which they have erected fortifications there, it will be exceedingly difficult to dislodge them, if they are allowed to strengthen themselves still further. It is probable, therefore, that the first collision will take place at that point. It appears pretty evident that the rebels are concentrating a very large force there, 3,000 troops having arrived on Sunday from various directions, which, according to previous accounts. could make the entire force on the heights around the Potomac and Shenandoah amount to between pix and seven thousand.

Federal troops continue to advance towards Washington. Four thousand five hundred men, among them three Philadelphia regiment left Per-Tyville yesterday for Baltimore, by steamers, and Lave landed at Locust Point, General Cadwallacier commanding.

The United States squadron lying off Fort Pick-Ensure enforcing a rigorous and damaging blockside, by preventing vessels from New Orleans and Mobile landing provisions for the rebel army, These being the only points from which their supplies have been received for a long time.

Col. Anderson passed through Philadelphia yesterday on his way to take command of his Ken

tucky brigade. In an interview with Gov. Curtin, it is stated that be made the startling announcement that John C. Breckinridge was to meet him in Cincinnati and take a command under him in the service of the government.

The evacuation of some of the forts in the West by United States troops recently, which created some surprise and misapprehension, is now accounted for by the fact that the War Department, on the 17th of April, issued orders to the commandants of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Forts Gibson, Cobb and Washita, to withdraw the garrisons and revenue, with all the movable government property, to Fort Leavenworth, at the same time ordering these forts to be occupied by the Kansas volunteers.

In the Wheeling Convention yesterday, the committee reported the calling of a Convention on the 11th of June, appointing a Central Committee of Nine, empowered with orders for reassembling the Convention before the General Convention if necessary. This report was adopted and the Convention adjourned sine die.

We learn from New Orleans that Commissioners from Havana have gone to Montgomery to confer with the Confederate government concerning Southern shipping at Cuban ports.

The News.

The Saxonia arrived at this port-last evening from Hamburg, bringing our European files dated on the 4th of May. Although the news by the Saxonia has been anticipated by the Europa and Parana, the papers contain some important articles on the subject of the war crisis in America. more particularly in reference to the proposed blockade of the Southern ports by the federal fleet, and the anticipated effect of that measure on the export and supply of cotton from this country to England. Some of the London journals fear that England's interpretation of the law of neutral rights may be violated by the United States war vessels in the execution of their duty, and that diplomatic complications between the government of Queen Victoria and the Cabinet in Washington may ensue in consequence. The London Herald (Derby organ) maintains that cotton must be had "by fair means or foul." We publish a number of these articles this morning, with a erbatim report of the speech made by Lord John Russell in the Commons on the 2d inst. on the question of the blockade. The latest news from the United States had depressed the London money market.

Our correspondent at Porto Cabello, Venezuela writing on the 26th ult., states that order was again in the ascendant in that country. General Paez, who had gone into the interior, had dispersed the revolutionists, and the government is now looked upon as firmly and permanently established. Business was resuming its wonted buoyancy, and produce was coming to market in great abundance. The bark White Wing, from Philadelphia had arrived at Porto Cabello. The schooner Poconoket, for this port, was loading hides at Bar-

The United States ship Vandalia, S. Phillips Lee, ommander, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from a cruise on the African station. She is last from the Cape of Good Hope, which port she left March 24, and is in want of cables, provisions and some repairs.

The consignees of the steamship Great Eastern state that that vessel will positivey sail for Liverpool on the 25th inst. She will, owever, be on exhibition for a few days. The accommodations for passengers possessed by this ship are said to transcend those of any other vessel affoat, and numerous passengers are already booked for the outward voyage.

Six additional regiments are to go into camp in Maine, to await a requisition from the govern-

Breadstuffs and provisions in Savannah are pretty well up in price. Flour is selling for \$10 barrel; corn, \$1 20 per bushel; bacon, 15 cents per pound. No ham in market.

Over five hundred of the Confederate troops left Richmond on Saturday, on the Central Railroad, for secret service. The Richmond Dispatch says they all looked "capable of chewing up the Northerners in the proportion of five to one." must be astonishing fellows.

The Border State Convention, which was called by Virginia, will meet at Frankfort, Ky., on Monday next, the 20th inst. The Old Dominion, since the call was made, having become the property of Jeff. Davis, will not be represented. It is probable, however, that Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware will send delegates. Hon. John J. Crittenden is mentioned as likely to be the President.

Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, Hon. L. O. B. Branch, and six members of the North Carolina Legislature, were in Richmond on Monday on im-

The school officers of the Nineteenth ward inend to have a splendid new Star Spangled Banner erected on the Fifty-first street schoolhouse at half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

The Commissioners of Emigration visited the intitutions on Ward's Island yesterday instead of holding a meeting. The number of emigrants landed here last week was 3,437-of which more than one-third were brought in the steamers Kangaroo and Vigo. The total number landed ince the 1st of January last is 23,092-or 4,555 ess than to the same date last year.

A communication was received in the Board of Education last evening from Colonel Devee, offer ing his services to teach the elder scholars of the public schools military exercises. It was referred to the Committee on the Course of Studies. The subject of building a fireproof library was again postponed till the first October meeting. These were the only subjects of interest that came up in the Board of Education last evening.

Rudolph Bloomenberg, who has been tried twice for perjury in swearing to a fictitious amount of property as bail for the slaver Orion, was tried again and found guilty yesterday. Sentence de ferred.

The market for beef cattle was buoyant yesterday, and full prices were realized. Milch cows vere quiet. Veals were plenty and dull, except for prime. Sheep and lambs were firm for all kinds, at an advance of seventy-five cents per head. Swine were dull and 1/4c. per pound lower. The total receipts were: -4,336 beeves, 129 cows. 1,187 yeals, 4,499 sheep and lambs, and 8,849 swine

The cotton market yesterday was firm, but dealers appeared indisposed to do much until the receipt of private letters due by the Europs and the st. Johns steamer. We noticed sales of about 1,000 bales, in lots, closing on the basis of about 14c a 14% a, the latter figure for even lots of middling uplands. There were rumors of several thousand bales having changed hands, which, however, we could not trace. Common grades of State and Western flour closed with less buoyancy, while choice extra brands were firm. Southern flour was firm and in good demand, with a fair amount of sales. Wheat was less active, but in fair export demand. Common qualities were heavy and lower, while medium and prime shipping grades were firm. Corn was heavy and ower, while sales were to a fair extent, chiefly to the local and Eastern trade. Pork opened with tolerable firmness, but closed lower. A sale of mess was made at afterwards sales of city mess were made at \$17 25 a \$17 37%, while prime sold at \$13 a \$13 25. Su gars were steady and the demand fair. The sales em-braced about 1,500 bhds., including 200 Porto Rico by auction, at prices given in another column. Coffee was quiet. A sale of 400 bags Rio was made at 12c. a 131/ce Freights were steady, and corn and wheat were engaged

for Liverpeol, in bu'k and bags, at 84. a 94.

Opinions in Europe-The Great Problem

A recent editorial, in the London Times, defares that the "present excitement, in the Northern and Southern sections of the United states, has bad no parallel since the early days of the French Revolution." There is a degree of truth in this assertion; but how vastly different was the memorable and terrible struggle of oppressed ignorance, with royal and aristocratic tyranny, from the chivalric stand which the civilized and enlightened masses of the New World, are making against the inroads of anatchy and military despotism! The French Revolution inaugurated a war which ended in the downfall of the feudal institutions and theories of the Middle Ages, and the destruction of the Divine right of kings in Europe. It aimed at the establishment of a democratic republic, for which the people were then unfitted, and culminated in the imperial despotism, which still interposes its shadow, between Europe and the enjoyments of true freedom. The population of France was less than twenty-six millions, nine-tenths of whom were semi-barbarous. The country was impoverished, overwhelmed with debt, and possessed of comparatively scanty resources. Means of communication were difficult, expensive and tedious; the progress of events was slow; and weeks sometimes elapsed, before the occurrences of the capital were known in the remote provinces of the kingdom. The reverse of all these things, is the case in the United States.

The first colonizers of North America, were hardy, clear headed, independent men, possessed of the best knowledge and experience that Europe afforded, who voluntarily exiled themselves from their homes, either to possess greater religious freedom; to enjoy absence of restraint, in an unexplored and thinly settled hemisphere; or to acquire agricultural or commercial wealth more rapidly than was deemed possible in the beaten paths of the Old World. Their descendants increased and multiplied; but they retained the vigorous energy of their forefathers, with increased wisdom and capacity for self-government. Their revolt against Great Britain was no wild outburst of starving frenzy; nor was it conjured into existence by the ambition of reckless demagogues. It was the spontaneous uprising of upright, intelligent millions, and was founded on the soundest principles of political and social economy. Its success was inevitable; and every result which the statesmen of the day foresaw would be derived from it, has been realized, beyond the wildest dreams of the most visionary imagination among them. Only three quarters of a century have elapsed, and the great nation of which they laid the corner stone, has become the wonder and admiration of the earth. It extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and, by a slight exercise of strength, could embrace within its boundaries the territory from the Arctic Ocean to the Orinoco. Its population has increased from three to thirty-two millions. Telegraphs, railroads, and steamboats, have given to this prodigious empire a single pulse, which beats simultaneously at distances of thousands of miles; makes each point a centre; identifies all interests; and endows with magnetic commu nity of intelligence every part of the magnificent, and harmonious whole. Well may an ex-citement exist, unparalleled by that of the French Revolution, or any previous epoch, in view of dangers menacing so beautiful a

The greatest problem of this or any other age, is in progress of solution in the United States. It is whether man is capable of the enjoyment of liberty, and free institutions; whether civilization can be rendered permanent by those who have attained it; or whether he sublimest national product of human wisdom and virtue, aided by a beneficent Providence can be dashed to pieces, at the first blow which is struck at it by treason and domestic violence. European statesmen have not ceased to predict that republican institutions, in a civilized nation, were chimerical in theory. delusive in practice, and that they could not withstand the severe tests of anarchy or military power when fairly directed against them. Experience will now teach whether this foreboding has been correct. It has already demonstrated that we are impregnable against attacks from without: but rebellion has never reared its head in a formidable shape, since the United States became a nation. Humanity recoils at the sacrilege, and asks whether the implous attempt can be growned with a success, which would cause the very angels to mourn. We believe that the question is already answered. The language of the London Times itself, shows that the people of the Union are alive to the perils by which the republic is surrounded, prepared to meet them, and that order will speedily evolve from the present chaos.

INCONSISTENCIES OF ENGLISH OPINIONS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS .- One of our local contemporaries quotes from the London Times a New York letter, dated April 16, and sets down its authorship to Mr. Russell. There are two facts opposed to the correctness of this assumption. In the first place, the views expressed in it are diametrically opposite to those developed by that gentleman in his correspondence, both before and since; and in the next, Mr. Russell was in Charleston, and not in New York, when it was written, which was only a few days after the fall of Fort Sumter. It is no doubt from the pen of Bancroft Davis, the American correspondent of the London Times, and it shows the difference between the speculations of an intelligent and well informed native writer and those of a stranger visiting the country for the first time, and penning them after only a few weeks' residence among us. The blunder made as to the authorship of this letter is characteristic of the ignorance of some of our local papers in regard to matters within the daily observation of the journalist. As to the divergency of views in the opinions entertained of us by the leading English journal, there is nothing extraordinary in it. Men's sentiments undergo a modification as events develope themselves, and the London Times is now evidently passing through that process of conversion in regard to the duty and destinies of the North which the majority of our own people underwent a few weeks ago. We cannot expect foreign journalists to be any clearer sighted in respect to our affairs than we are

IMPROPER WORK IN OUR CITY POST OFFICE.-Since the rally of the whole democratic party to the support, under arms, of the Lincoln administration, very few men are found disposed to cherish even the remembrance of partisan distinctions. Thus we see the first appointment to a major generalship by the republican

Governor of our own State conferred upon John A. Dix, a lifelong democrat. The troops of republican Massachusetts are led by the Breckinridge candidate for Governor of that Commonwealth at the last election. But it seems our city Postmaster does not adopt the liberality of principle so generally prevalent. It is true that be himself, while asserting now that he has always been a republican, or a whig, did not scruple to hold office under Pierce and Buchanan all through their whole terms of office; but now he is allowing mousing politicisns from country towns to lay before him affidavits proving that some persons holding petty clerkships in the Post Office have, at some former period, expressed political sentiments which the Postmaster does not now approve of, though they have been those of his masters for many years past. The object of these petty political scavengers in the country is to get some of their own friends and connections-greenhorns-substituted in our city Post Office for the present well tried and trusty clerks. We believe that President Lincoln has too intelligent and just an appreciation of the posture of public affairs not to put his veto on proceedings so repugnant to popular feeling as soon as they are brought to his attention.

Washington Not Yet Out of Banger-The Rebel Confederates and Their

Within a month the late general alarm among the loyal citizens of the United States, concerning the safety of their federal capital, has given way to a general feeling of security. The vigorous and united action of the administration, the great awakening of the mighty North, and the comprehensive business capa bilities, the untiring energy and activity dis played by the Secretary of War and his right hand man, our experienced old General-in-Chief, have accomplished wonders in behalf of the preservation of the government. Thus, an army of fifty thousand men, fresh from the ranks of the people, has been concentrated in our federal city and in Maryland, or hard by, all of which, within twenty-four hours, if needed, could be thrown upon the same point; and yet, we are apprehensive that Washington is not out of danger.

From the very beginning, the seizure of Washington was the great object and the great necessity of this Southern revolutionary enter prise, and that object and that necessity among the Confederate rebels are stronger to-day than on the first day of last December. Had Governor Hicks sided with the secession conspirators, in calling the Maryland Legislature together in December last, instead of disclosing their plans to General Scott, Maryland would have been hurried out of the Union and a revolutionary mob from Baltimore, co-operating with a similar mob from Virginia, would have overthrown the government of the United States, perhaps, in February, so suddenly as to throw the whole country into chaos. In the midst of this confusion Jefferson Davis, in occupation of the White House, assuming the powers of our government and the control of the army and navy, would be able, as it was calculated, to hold his position until his authority as the de facto government at Washington would be recognized by the great Powers of Europe. Next, it was thought that this recognition abroad would enable him quickly to crush out all domestic hostilities, and to reconstruct the Southern section of the Union upon the strong

foundations of a military despotism. This scheme of securing Washington through the secession of Maryland having failed, it next became indispensable to secure both Maryland and Washington through the secession of Virginia. But her State Convention was doubtful; it had been elected for the Union; it hesitated, when called, to abanden the Union. Fort Sumter then was bombarded, and Virginia was launched into the waves of this Southern rebellion, for the howling sece sion mob of Richmond carried everything before them. With this act the game of the revolutionists in Maryland was not neglected. The secession mob of Baltimore, instructed in their part, quickly seized the occasion of the passage of Union troops through that city to inaugurate there the reign of the barricades They succeeded, in a single hour, in getting the control of the authorities of the city and the State; and, by the secession conspirators of the Legislature at Frederick, the State would have been rushed into the arms of Jefferson Davis, had not the government at Washington and the startled patriotism of the North been too quick for them.

That Baltimore mob has been followed by a succession of damaging reverses to the cause of the Southern Confederates. They have lost Maryland beyond the possibility of recovery; they have lost Baltimore, the base of operations from which they had hoped to move upon Washington, and they stand in a very doubtful position in Virginia, threatened in front by General Scott and in the rear by the Union sentiment of the Western division of the State The projected secession trick of the conspirators in Missouri has also been foiled. Captain Lyon understood the plot and his duty, and General Harney is not the man to stand upon trifles. Kentucky, though laboring under the misfortune of a secession Governor, with a body of active legislative Confederates to aid him, still holds to the Union, and the brave loyalists of Tennessee do not despair of saving that State, although, like Virginia, she has been turned over to Jeff. Davis, upon the presumption of a popular ratification.

These are encouraging manifestations of a powerful reaction against the Southern rebellion, in all the border slave States, from Maryland to Missouri; but still we apprehend that Washington is not yet out of danger. In fact, as a stroke of policy to recover his lost ground in the border slave States, and to bring them over completely into his service, the capture of Washington is more than ever the paramount necessity of Davis. Granted that he could not safely now attempt a descent upon the city with less than fifty thousand men, how do we know that he has not full that number at this time within two or three days' march of some undisputed passage across the upper Potomac?

We are reliably informed that between Richmond and Harper's Ferry there are various bodies of Confederate troops, amounting, in all, o not less than thirty thousand men; but we have no information of the forces behind them. Their occupation of Harper's Ferry is very uspicious; for if it were left open there would be no object in a federal invasion of point, however, and Washington, there is no bridge, that we are aware of, across the and so important a purpose.

broad Potomac; and at this sesson of the year, corsidering the swoilen and rapid ve lume of the river above tide water, fifty thousand men might cross the bridge at Harper's Ferry, and wa'k down along the river bank, the sin, miles to Washington, before half the number could be ferried over with any means to be commanded at any intermediate point.

The rebels hold Harper's Ferry, then, because it is the nearest point now left them where they can cross an army over the Potomac, and move upon Washington without loss of time. Holding Alexandria, too, they hold the point which commands the railway connection inland between Richmond and Harper's Ferry. Thus their twenty thousand men in Richmond, and the various other thousands at other intervening depots today, may be in Harper's Ferry to-morrow morning, and at the Relay House by rail early in the afternoon. It is given out that they are moving up for a raid into Pennsylvania: but this is a feint. Their object is Washington; and while Alexandria and Harper's Ferry are still held by them, our federal capital and government are still within the reach of Jefferson Davis.

We hope that the administration will no longer hesitate to cross the Potomac from con siderations of delicacy to rebels sheltering themselves under the defences of State pride Reckless, desperate, utterly unscrupulous, and defying as they do, in their atrocious legislative proceedings, the moral sense of mankind. the conspirators in the interest of Jeff. Davis, without dainty reservations, should be treated as armed enemies of the government.

If the loyal people of Virginia are to b saved from a consuming invasion, if the State is to be saved without bloodshed, and if our capital is to be rendered secure against all possible assaults, either Richmond, or Alexandria and Harper's Ferry, must be occupied by United States troops without further loss of

CRITICAL POSITION OF MISSOURL.-We find considerable discussion in those journals which sympathize with the secessionists as to the legality of the act of Captain Lyon in capturing Camp Jackson, at St. Louis, and making prisoners of the State troops who were being drilled there under the direction of the Governor. The arms and ammunition were seized as being part of what were stolen from the United States government. But all the prisoners have been discharged on taking an oath not to serve against the federal government, with the exception of Captain McDonald, who has refused to take the oath, and applied to Judge Treat, of the United States Circuit Court, for a habeas corpus, which, if the Judge grants and orders the prisoner to be discharged, the commander of the federal troops at St. Louis will probably disregard, if we may judge from his proclamation, which we published yesterday. That document, indeed, has been as much

censured as the act of Captain Lvon, which it endorses. But it must be borne in mind that if these proceedings are not strictly legal and constitutional, but are somewhat stretches of legitimate power, the State of Missouri is in a revolutionary condition, and her Legislature and Governor are acting contrary to the general sentiment of the people, which is strongly in favor of the Union. The State authorities of Missouri are in league with the Southern confederacy, which furnished the arms and ammunition captured in Camp Jackson. It is evident, from the action of the Governor and Legislature, that they mean, if they can, to follow the example of the State authorities of Vicginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and to take Missouri out of the Union by force or fraud. A revolutionary military bill was adopted by both houses of the Legislature immediately after the bold step of Captain Lyon. This bill forces all, under a heavy fine, to or not: and it authorizes a loan and the appropriation of taxes to the raising of a fund to arm the State and to establish an armory in the penitentiary at Jefferson City, the capital, for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

Accounts from that city, published yesterlay, inform us of the arrival of the militia here from the surrounding towns and counties, many of them mounted. We further learn that ex Governor Price has been appointed major general of these forces, and is now in command of them, and that he threatens hanging, under martial law, against all, whether I nited States soldiers or not, who meddle with property or fire upon the citizens-a menace for General Harney, which the veteran warrior answers by his proclamation that, "within the scope and field of his command, the supreme law of the land must and hall be maintained; that no subterfuge in the form of legisaltive acts or otherwise can be permitted," and that he "shall deem it his duty to suppress all unlawful combinations of men. whether formed under a military organization or otherwise." Though Jefferson City is some hundred and twenty miles from St. Louis, it is not beyond the reach of the iron Harney, who is more to be dreaded than even General Butler, of Massa-husetts. Hanging is a game at which he can play as well as General Price or Governor Jackson; and a collision may soon be expected, unless the State authorities succumb to "the supreme law," like those of Maryland. Missouri is now in the condition in which

the Massachusetts troops found Maryland when they were murderously assailed in passing through Baltimore. The proximity of the large body of federal troops at Washington, and the number which were preparing to march from New York and Pennsylvania, together with the activity and energy of General Butler in occupying Annapolis, the State capital, saved the Union men of Maryland from revolution, and her Governor now issues his proclamation giving her quota of four regiments to defend Maryland or Washington from invasion. Missouri has had no assistance from the federal government. Her defence against revolution has been inaugurated by her own citizens, who have enrolled themselves as volunteers for the Union, in despite of Governor Jackson. Now, that force may not be sufficient to keep in check all the secessionists who will, without doubt, be armed with the State arms, if not with those supplied from Montgomery. Hence it is necessary to assist Missouri in order to keep her in the Union. The Union Defence Committee, therefore, of this city ought to send her arms 'at once; and if they have not sufficient funds to purchase them, let them appeal Virginia for that point. Between that to the citizens of New York, by calling a public meeting to raise subscriptions for so patriotic

The Attitude of England in Regard to

According to the telegraphic despatch which we published yesterday from St. Johns, Newfoundland, Lord John Russell made an important statement in the House of Common relative to American affairs. It appears, from the brief and condensed telegraphic abstract, that his Lordship regards "the collecting dues from foreign ships before breaking bulk as an infringement of international law," bu that "no definite instructions had been sent the cruisers, as so much depended on circum stances;" besides, the British government be lieve that such a collection "is impractica-

As to the blockade, he said it could only be recognized when effective. The English Minister was not then aware, however, tha our government had taken measures to render the blockade effective, and that it is not a mere paper edict. Now, as an effective blockade will be recognized by England, that disposes of the question of collecting revenue at the mouths of Southern harbors. Not only will no revenue be collected at these ports, but no ships will be permitted to enter them, being no longer ports of entry.

But the most important part of the state ment of Lord John Russell is yet to come. He is represented as saying:—"Regarding letter of marque, the government were of the opinior that the Southern confederation must be recognized as belligerents." What is the precise meaning of this is not very clear. The brevity of telegraphic despatches sometime leaves the sense obscure, and it is not till we receive the full report of the speech by th mails that we can be certain of what the Brit ish Minister really said. As the words nov stand they may be taken as meaning eithe that the English government must regard th Southern confederation as enemies at war wit England by issuing piratical letters 'o marque, or as logitimate belligerent against the United States, and that it privateers are not pirates any mor than were the privateers of the United State in the time of the American Revolution, or that they would now be if we were at war wit. France. Should that be the meaning, it be comes a question of serious gravity for the consideration of our government, for it would giv Jefferson Davis' pirates the right to take ou ships to English ports and sell them.

One thing is clear, that the English govern ment does not say it recognizes the indepen dence of the Southern confederacy, nor that recognizes piracy. On the contrary, judgin from its action at the Peace Conference of th great Powers at Paris, in 1856, the inference is that it must regard the letters of marque issue by Jefferson Davis as piracy. The great Pov ers of Europe, in their treaty, then declare privateering to be piracy, and they asked ou government to agree to the declaration. Thi however, the American government refused t do, on the ground that it was a weapon which a maritime Power without a large navy coul not afford to surrender.

But if such are the sentiments of the Britis government about privateering, in the case letters of marque being issued by a lawful, r sponsible government, in what light must not regard privateers when commissioned t revolutionists and rebels who are government, but in the same category as Jo! Brown, whose acts on land were no wor than will be the deeds of the privateers of Je ferson Davis by sea. The fact of the Mon gomery President authorizing private vesse to make war on our commerce does not legs ize the commission. It is a nullity. He'h no right to commission vessels to capture or ships and murder our seamen, giving so mu per head for the living and the dead. At whatever England may do, the government Washington will not recognise the right privateering on the part of rebels than it recognizes the right of the Southern co federation to take up arms against it land. The one it holds to be treason, the oth

The Old Revolutionary Soldier. The subscription for the benefit of the old Revolutionary soldier, isaac Daniels, continues to be daily increased by small amounts sent to the editor of this paper. Tuesday last we paid over to Mrs. Hover, daughter of old soldier, the sum of \$28, and have since then receiv \$17 additional. We annex the following list of su scriptions received thus far at this office for this charl

Movements of Mrs. Lincoln. Mrs. Lincoln has been busy during the whole of week making purchases of all the things likely to required by herself and family during the enimo months. Each day she has sallied forth from the Met

politan Hotel, accompanied by Mrs. Grimsley, and ov hauled the stocks of our dry goods merchants, for, w knows that, in such an important affair as shoppi there is nothing like a personal inspection of the goo and carries her democratic Western habits with hee the White House and carries her democratic Western habits with her the White House
On Tuesday she visited the dry goods store of Lor-Taylor, on Broadway; sesterday, accompanied by 3 Grimsley, she spent the principal part of morning in the establishment of Messra. E. Haughwout & Co., corner of Broadway a Broome street, where she ordered a most magnific dinner service for the White House. The color is ferino and gold, with the arms of the United States blazoned on each piece. Messra. Haughwout & Co. sert that it will be the most beautiful service ever turn out of their establishment, and are determined the

out of their establishment, and are determined the shall be got up in a manner that shall at once retored it upon them and be a service it for the table of President of the United States. The purchases also cluded some handsome vasca and mantel ornamenta the blue and green rooms.

In the afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Grunsley Mr. Wood, she drove round the Central Park in an ebarouche, and expressed herself as being much ples with the many varied and beautiful scenes which presented from many of the drives.

Mrs. Lincoln will leave New York on Friday eve for Boston. Saturday and Sunday will be spent with on at Cambridge, Mass., and on Moaday she will redirect to Washington. nent, and are de

Personal Intelligence.

J. Kendall and wife, of Washington; N. S. Longe England; W. A. Bangs, T. W. Gray and wife, and billittch, of Boaton, are stopping at the Freyout House, D. C. Graham and G. H. Brewster, of New York; Wardley and R. Rockwood, of Connect cut; R. N. Baid of Kingston, G. C. Lake, of Boffale; J. A. Hoag, of Agout; and M. De Olivizra, of New Orleans, are stopping the Laferry House. A. M. De vivi, of ort Schuyler; Joan H. Dale, of Large House.

A. Mallory, of "ort Schuyler; Joan H. Dale, of Large M. L. O'Brien, of Baltir Jore; G. D. Bayard and P. H. Eagel, of West Point; A. K. Marbinati; E. D. Webb, of George 1; and C. A. Wright of Stanton, Conn., are stopping at the Metrop.

Rev. R. McPherson, of Pats burgh; S. S. Keysor family, and Robert McKim and wife, of Baltimore Rev. S. McPaerson, of Pats burgh; S. S. Keyser family, and Robert McKim and wife, of Baltimore; Neal and family, and Mrs. L. 'riske, of Boston; Mr. S withjand wite, of England, 3 nd F. Readings, and will Treaton, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Dr. Holland, of Texas; T. F., Faxton, of Utica; Jamesbort and Dr. Hammond, of the United States Arm W. H. Jarvis, of Hartford, Conn.; F. T. Lally, of Main Monteath, of Albany; S. M. Buckingham, of Waler's Conn.; J. G. Bail, of Gergin, and N. Wheeler, of Brport, Cenn., are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Hoa, Ames Kendall, of Washington, Hon G. Bils-Springfield; Hon. A. B. Diekingbon, of Hornby; He